


This booklet was prepared in the Bureau of Labor Standards, Office of Occupational Safety. Direct requests for information to the Bureau of Labor Standards, Washington, D.C. 20210, Attention Code 3-223

**STATE
SAFETY
CODE
COMPARISON
STUDIES**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS



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FOREWORD

These code comparison studies are the product of a cooperative effort between the States and the Bureau of Labor Standards. We appreciate each State's contribution which enabled us to evaluate the requirements of that State's safety codes and to have our evaluation confirmed by the appropriate State officials.

We have incorporated with each chart an appraisal of the State's safety rulemaking activity to permit each study to be used independently. When removed from the booklet for review by different parties concerned with specific standards, each comparison is complete.

The several safety standards committees now actively reviewing and revising the standards included in this latest study will find this study very enlightening.

We believe this booklet of code comparisons will serve as a useful means of communicating information of the national posture in safety standards to all the States and to the safety standards committees and their sponsors who devote much time and effort to the development and promotion of national voluntary standards. We thank particularly those State agencies and officials who assisted our staff in making these studies.

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CODE COMPARISON STUDIES BACKGROUND

The Bureau of Labor Standards' Code Comparison Studies compare applicable requirements of each State's safety laws and codes with nationally recognized standards of the United States of America Standards Institute.

Early in 1950, the Bureau initiated a preliminary study on the degrees of conformity between State safety codes and national safety standards. This came as a result of the first President's Conference on Industrial Safety in 1949 which reiterated the lack of uniformity prevalent in State codes.

In 1958 the Bureau began a more comprehensive code comparison program covering 20 codes; this was completed in 1964. At least 17 national safety standards used in the comparisons are in the process of being or have been revised.

The purpose of this impact study, covering six code comparisons, is to detail the progress made during the last 5 to 15 years in State safety rulemaking activity for selected areas and to show the degree of uniformity of the State safety codes with the nationally recognized safety standards. These six code comparison studies were started in 1965 and completed in 1967.

The comparison studies show the degree of conformity of the State requirements with those of the national voluntary standards' requirements, also the degree of uniformity among the States' regulations.

In 1951 a code comparison study was made of the applicable State safety regulations and the then "American Standard Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery." This study disclosed that 20 States had administratively promulgated mandatory safety regulations, and one State was using statutory provisions only. Twenty-eight States had no mandatory minimum safety regulations for woodworking machinery. The degree of uniformity among State regulations for worker protection in this area was poor.

In 1961 another code comparison study was made of the applicable State safety regulations and the "American Standard Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery," ASA 01.1-1954 (R1961). At this time, 36 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had administratively promulgated minimum mandatory safety codes, and three States were using statutory provisions only. Eleven States still did not have any safety requirements covering the hazards of woodworking machinery, and the degree of uniformity for worker protection improved insignificantly.

The impact study made in the same manner as the earlier studies now shows 40 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia have minimum safety requirements for woodworking machinery. Of the 40 States, three are still using statutory provisions only. The degree of uniformity for worker protection from the hazards of woodworking machinery has improved slightly.

In summary, over this 15-year period, 16 more States have promulgated safety codes or laws where before 1951 no requirements existed. Of these 16 States, 14 promulgated safety codes under authority delegated by the State legislature to an administrative department.

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS		DEFINITIONS		PLANT LAYOUT		MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT		CIRCULAR-TYPE SAWS		BAND SAWS AND RESAWS		JOINTERS		TENONERS		BORERS AND MORTISERS		SHAPERS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
STATE	Type of law with preponderance of provisions. See DEFINITIONS and SPECIFIC NOTES.	1.4.2	1.4.3	1.4.4	2.1.1a	2.1.1b	2.1.1c	2.1.1d	2.1.1e	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	3.1.1a	3.1.1b	3.1.1c	3.1.1d	3.1.1e	3.1.1f	3.1.1g	3.1.1h	3.1.1i	3.1.1j	3.1.1k	3.1.1l	3.1.1m	3.1.1n	3.1.1o	3.1.1p	3.1.1q	3.1.1r	3.1.1s	3.1.1t	3.1.1u	3.1.1v	3.1.1w	3.1.1x	3.1.1y	3.1.1z	3.1.1aa	3.1.1ab	3.1.1ac	3.1.1ad	3.1.1ae	3.1.1af	3.1.1ag	3.1.1ah	3.1.1ai	3.1.1aj	3.1.1ak	3.1.1al	3.1.1am	3.1.1an	3.1.1ao	3.1.1ap	3.1.1aq	3.1.1ar	3.1.1as	3.1.1at	3.1.1au	3.1.1av	3.1.1aw	3.1.1ax	3.1.1ay	3.1.1az	3.1.1ba	3.1.1bb	3.1.1bc	3.1.1bd	3.1.1be	3.1.1bf	3.1.1bg	3.1.1bh	3.1.1bi	3.1.1bj	3.1.1bk	3.1.1bl	3.1.1bm	3.1.1bn	3.1.1bo	3.1.1bp	3.1.1bq	3.1.1br	3.1.1bs	3.1.1bt	3.1.1bu	3.1.1bv	3.1.1bw	3.1.1bx	3.1.1by	3.1.1bz	3.1.1ca	3.1.1cb	3.1.1cc	3.1.1cd	3.1.1ce	3.1.1cf	3.1.1cg	3.1.1ch	3.1.1ci	3.1.1cj	3.1.1ck	3.1.1cl	3.1.1cm	3.1.1cn	3.1.1co	3.1.1cp	3.1.1cq	3.1.1cr	3.1.1cs	3.1.1ct	3.1.1cu	3.1.1cv	3.1.1cw	3.1.1cx	3.1.1cy	3.1.1cz	3.1.1da	3.1.1db	3.1.1dc	3.1.1dd	3.1.1de	3.1.1df	3.1.1dg	3.1.1dh	3.1.1di	3.1.1dj	3.1.1dk	3.1.1dl	3.1.1dm	3.1.1dn	3.1.1do	3.1.1dp	3.1.1dq	3.1.1dr	3.1.1ds	3.1.1dt	3.1.1du	3.1.1dv	3.1.1dw	3.1.1dx	3.1.1dy	3.1.1dz	3.1.1ea	3.1.1eb	3.1.1ec	3.1.1ed	3.1.1ee	3.1.1ef	3.1.1eg	3.1.1eh	3.1.1ei	3.1.1ej	3.1.1ek	3.1.1el	3.1.1em	3.1.1en	3.1.1eo	3.1.1ep	3.1.1eq	3.1.1er	3.1.1es	3.1.1et	3.1.1eu	3.1.1ev	3.1.1ew	3.1.1ex	3.1.1ey	3.1.1ez	3.1.1fa	3.1.1fb	3.1.1fc	3.1.1fd	3.1.1fe	3.1.1ff	3.1.1fg	3.1.1fh	3.1.1fi	3.1.1fj	3.1.1fk	3.1.1fl	3.1.1fm	3.1.1fn	3.1.1fo	3.1.1fp	3.1.1fq	3.1.1fr	3.1.1fs	3.1.1ft	3.1.1fu	3.1.1fv	3.1.1fw	3.1.1fx	3.1.1fy	3.1.1fz	3.1.1ga	3.1.1gb	3.1.1gc	3.1.1gd	3.1.1ge	3.1.1gf	3.1.1gg	3.1.1gh	3.1.1gi	3.1.1gj	3.1.1gk	3.1.1gl	3.1.1gm	3.1.1gn	3.1.1go	3.1.1gp	3.1.1gq	3.1.1gr	3.1.1gs	3.1.1gt	3.1.1gu	3.1.1gv	3.1.1gw	3.1.1gx	3.1.1gy	3.1.1gz	3.1.1ha	3.1.1hb	3.1.1hc	3.1.1hd	3.1.1he	3.1.1hf	3.1.1hg	3.1.1hh	3.1.1hi	3.1.1hj	3.1.1hk	3.1.1hl	3.1.1hm	3.1.1hn	3.1.1ho	3.1.1hp	3.1.1hq	3.1.1hr	3.1.1hs	3.1.1ht	3.1.1hu	3.1.1hv	3.1.1hw	3.1.1hx	3.1.1hy	3.1.1hz	3.1.1ia	3.1.1ib	3.1.1ic	3.1.1id	3.1.1ie	3.1.1if	3.1.1ig	3.1.1ih	3.1.1ii	3.1.1ij	3.1.1ik	3.1.1il	3.1.1im	3.1.1in	3.1.1io	3.1.1ip	3.1.1iq	3.1.1ir	3.1.1is	3.1.1it	3.1.1iu	3.1.1iv	3.1.1iw	3.1.1ix	3.1.1iy	3.1.1iz	3.1.1ja	3.1.1jb	3.1.1jc	3.1.1jd	3.1.1je	3.1.1jf	3.1.1jg	3.1.1jh	3.1.1ji	3.1.1jj	3.1.1jk	3.1.1jl	3.1.1jm	3.1.1jn	3.1.1jo	3.1.1jp	3.1.1jq	3.1.1jr	3.1.1js	3.1.1jt	3.1.1ju	3.1.1jv	3.1.1jw	3.1.1jx	3.1.1jy	3.1.1jz	3.1.1ka	3.1.1kb	3.1.1kc	3.1.1kd	3.1.1ke	3.1.1kf	3.1.1kg	3.1.1kh	3.1.1ki	3.1.1kj	3.1.1kk	3.1.1kl	3.1.1km	3.1.1kn	3.1.1ko	3.1.1kp	3.1.1kq	3.1.1kr	3.1.1ks	3.1.1kt	3.1.1ku	3.1.1kv	3.1.1kw	3.1.1kx	3.1.1ky	3.1.1kz	3.1.1la	3.1.1lb	3.1.1lc	3.1.1ld	3.1.1le	3.1.1lf	3.1.1lg	3.1.1lh	3.1.1li	3.1.1lj	3.1.1lk	3.1.1ll	3.1.1lm	3.1.1ln	3.1.1lo

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The initial code comparison study between the "American Safety Code for Window Cleaning," ASA A39.1-1959, and the applicable State safety regulations was made in 1963. At that time 24 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had mandatory safety codes for window cleaning, and only two States were still using statutory provisions. This left 24 States which had no minimum mandatory safety requirements for the hazards of window cleaning. The uniformity for worker protection under the laws of the States was poor.

The impact study shows a small improvement. Now 23 States lack some type of safety requirement for window cleaning. There is appreciable change in the degree of uniformity for worker protection.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
April 1967

- STATUTE**—Basic law enacted by State legislation
- CODE**—Provisions, promulgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and effect of law

On August 24, 1966, the American Standards Association was reconstituted as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification or technical content.

The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

¹ The United States of America Standard, for the purposes of this comparison, is construed to apply only to window cleaning as building maintenance after the building has been turned over to the owners for occupancy.

- 2 The Department of Industrial Relations recommends the American Standards Association's "Safety Code for Window Cleaning," ASA A39.
- 3 Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, Tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safety codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 'American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto.'"
- 4 Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 54-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association.
- 5 recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted . . . all ASA Standards as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."
- 6 The Department of Labor recommends the American Standards Association's "Safety Code for Window Cleaning," A39.1 - 1959
- 7 The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965 adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code for Window Cleaning," ASA A39.1 - 1959.
- 8 Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota Industrial Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

MECHANICAL POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS

The first study of this area covered by the "American Standard Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus," ASA B15.1-1958, and the applicable State safety regulations was completed in 1960. This study showed 31 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had mandatory minimum safety codes, and 10 States were using statutory provisions only to cover the hazards of this equipment. The degree of uniformity for worker protection among the States was fair, however 10 States had no mandatory minimum safety requirements for these hazards.

The impact study showed no change in the number of States with some type of minimum mandatory safety requirements for protection against the hazards of mechanical power transmission apparatus. There was a slight improvement in the degree of uniformity for worker protection among the State requirements.

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS-MECHANICAL POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS B15.1-1958

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET	STATE	Type of law with precedence at parties See DEFINITIONS and SPECIFIC NOTES.	TEXT		PRIME MOVER GUARDS		SHAFTING		PULLEYS		BELT, ROPE, AND CHAIN DRIVES		GEARS & CHAINS		GUARD- ING		25		26		OILING		"START & STOP" DEVICES		GUARD STANDARDS		GUARDS		DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION		OPERATING RULES																																																																																																																															
			1st	2nd	100b	100c	200a	200b	210	211	220a	220b	230	231	240a	240b	250	260	270	271	272	300	310a	310b	311	312	313	400	401a	401b	402	410	411a	411b	412	420a	420b	421a	421b	422a	422b	423	424a	424b	500	501a	501b	502	503	504	505a	505b	507																																																																																																									
			EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION	EXCEPTION																																																																																																									
(1)			ALABAMA			ALASKA			ARIZONA			ARKANSAS			CALIFORNIA			COLORADO			CONNECTICUT			DELAWARE			FLORIDA			GEORGIA			HAWAII			IDAHO			ILLINOIS			INDIANA			IOWA			KANSAS			KENTUCKY			LOUISIANA			MAINE			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS			MICHIGAN			MINNESOTA			MISSISSIPPI			MISSOURI			MONTANA			NEBRASKA			NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY			NEW MEXICO			NEW YORK			NORTH CAROLINA			NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO			OKLAHOMA			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA			RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA			SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE			TEXAS			UTAH			VERMONT			VIRGINIA			WASHINGTON			WEST VIRGINIA			WISCONSIN			WYOMING			DIST OF COLUMBIA			PUERTO RICO		

SOURCE: United States of America Standard Safety Code for Mechanical Power - Transmission Apparatus, USAS B15.1 - 1958, and corresponding provisions of available State laws (statutory and administrative).

LEGEND

- Same as or similar to standard
- More restrictive than standard
- Less restrictive than standard
- No statute or code

GENERAL NOTES

- On August 24, 1966, the American Standards Association was reconstituted as the United States of America Standards Institute. Standards approved as American Standards are now designated USA Standards. There is no change in their index identification or technical content.
- The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NOTES

- The Department of Industrial Relations recommends the American Standards Association's "Safety Code for Mechanical Power - Transmission Apparatus," ASA B15.1 - 1958.
- Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by these codes (state codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto."
- The Industrial Commission by Resolution, dated May 26, 1958, continued in effect certain codes of the American Standards Association that the Commission had approved as Safety Codes on April 4, 1950. Whether or not this Resolution has the force of law has not been determined.
- The Labor Department on August 15, 1961, adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code for Mechanical Power - Transmission Apparatus," ASA B15.1 - 1958.
- Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 94-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association.
- The Commissioner of Labor states "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted all ASA Standards as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."
- The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965, adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law, the American Standard "Safety Code of Mechanical Power - Transmission Apparatus," ASA B15.1 - 1958.
- Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota Industrial Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

DEFINITIONS

- STATUTE - Basic law enacted by State legislature.
- CODE - Provisions promulgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and effect of law.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
APRIL 1967

TEXTILE SAFETY

The first textile code comparison study was made in 1962. At that time 37 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia had administratively promulgated safety regulations, and eight States were still using statutory provisions only for the textile industry. The degree of uniformity for worker protection under the States' requirements was almost nonexistent.

The impact study showed almost no change in this area over the 5-year period with only one State making any changes to its rules during this time.

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS		COMPARISON OF STATES SAFETY CODES WITH USAS—TEXTILE SAFETY CODE, L1.1-1956	
		1. SCOPE	2. DEFINITIONS
STATE	Type of law with preponderance of provisions. See DEFINITIONS and SPECIFIC NOTES	1.1	2.1
ALABAMA	CODE 1		
ALASKA	CODE		
ARIZONA	CODE		
ARKANSAS	CODE 2		
CALIFORNIA	CODE		
COLORADO	CODE		
CONNECTICUT	CODE		
DELAWARE	CODE		
FLORIDA	CODE		
GEORGIA	CODE 3		
HAWAII	CODE		
IDAHO	CODE		
ILLINOIS	CODE		
INDIANA	CODE		
IOWA	STATUTE		
KANSAS	STATUTE 4		
KENTUCKY	CODE 5		
LOUISIANA	CODE		
MAINE	CODE		
MARYLAND	CODE 6		
MASSACHUSETTS	STATUTE		
MICHIGAN	STATUTE		
MINNESOTA	CODE		
MISSISSIPPI	CODE 7		
MISSOURI	STATUTE		
MONTANA	CODE		
NEBRASKA	CODE		
NEVADA	CODE		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	CODE		
NEW JERSEY	CODE		
NEW MEXICO	CODE		
NEW YORK	CODE		
NORTH CAROLINA	CODE		
NORTH DAKOTA	CODE 8		
OHIO	CODE		
OKLAHOMA	CODE		
OREGON	CODE		
PENNSYLVANIA	CODE		
RHODE ISLAND	CODE		
SOUTH CAROLINA	CODE		
SOUTH DAKOTA	CODE		
TENNESSEE	CODE		
TEXAS	CODE		
UTAH	CODE		
VERMONT	CODE		
VIRGINIA	STATUTE		
WASHINGTON	CODE		
WEST VIRGINIA	STATUTE		
WISCONSIN	CODE		
WYOMING	STATUTE		
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	CODE		
PUERTO RICO	CODE		
SOURCE: United States of America Standard Textile Safety Code, USAS No. L1.1-1956, and corresponding provisions of available State laws (statutory and administrative).			
LEGEND		DEFINITIONS	
<div> <div></div> Same as or similar to standard </div> <div> <div></div> More restrictive than standard </div> <div> <div></div> Less restrictive than standard </div> <div> <div></div> No statute or code </div>		STATUTE—Basic law enacted by State legislation CODE—Provisions, promulgated by a State administrative agency, having the force and effect of law	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION August 1967		For SPECIFIC and GENERAL NOTES see Sheet No. 2	

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS—TEXTILE SAFETY CODE, L1.1-1956

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GENERAL NOTES





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The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NDTES

- 1 The Department of Industrial Relations otherwise recommends the American Standards Association's "Textile Safety Code," ASA L1.
- 2 Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes [safety codes of the State of Arkansas] shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 'American Standards Association's Safety Code applying thereto.'"
- 3 Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 54-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association.
- 4 The Commissioner of Labor states "Sections 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted . . . all ASA Standards as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."
- 5 The Industrial Safety Board adopted by reference (effective June 4, 1959) the American Standards Association's "Textile Safety Code," ASA L1 for use as a guide to a minimum of acceptable practice for every Kentucky employer, safety engineer, and safety inspector.
- 6 The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965 adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law the American Standard "Textile Safety Code" ASA L1-1956.
- 7 The Scope of the Regulation titled "Regulation: Sanitation and Safety of Industrial Establishments," promulgated by the Mississippi Board of Health, effective June 23, 1954, states that " . . . the responsibilities for compliance with the provisions of these regulations shall rest with the owner, superintendent or manager."
- 8 Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota General Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960), provides that no machine, tool or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

LEGEND

-  Some as or similar to standard
 More restrictive than standard
 Less restrictive than standard
 No statute or code

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
August 1967

COMPARISON OF STATE SAFETY CODES WITH USAS—THE USE, CARE, AND PROTECTION OF ABRASIVE WHEELS, B7.1—1964

SHEET 2
OF
2 SHEETS

Type of item with preponderance of provisions. See DEFINITIONS and SPECIFIC NOTES.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTES

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The charts in this series are intended to show a comparison of State laws with applicable provisions of the standards of the United States of America Standards Institute. The charts do not attempt to evaluate the State enforcement procedures or to weigh the importance of specific provisions. The charts should be considered only as one of a number of means of evaluating the State program for protection of workers in the area covered by the State law.

SPECIFIC NOTES

¹ The applicable law (or one such law) is restricted to construction.

² Rule 1 of the Basic Safety Manual (effective June 8, 1959) states, in part, that "Machinery, tools, or other devices not covered by those codes (safety codes of the State of Arkansas) shall be safeguarded in accordance with the applicable provisions of the American Standards Association Safety Code applying thereto." This rule is interpreted by the Commissioner of Labor as applying to the latest USASI standard.

³The Industrial Commission by Resolution, dated May 26, 1958, continued in effect certain codes of the American Standards Association that the Commission had approved as Safety Codes on April 4, 1950. Whether or not this Resolution has the force of law has not been determined.

¹ Rule 60 of the Commissioner of Labor, made pursuant to Section 54-122(d) of the Georgia statute, states that operations and equipment, not covered by other rules, shall be governed by codes of the American Standards Association. It is interpreted by the Commissioner of Labor as applying to the latest (USA) standard.

⁵ The Commissioner of Labor states: "Section 44-636 and 44-637 of the Kansas Statutes, 1949, is interpreted by the office of the Attorney General to provide authority to the Kansas Department of Labor to require recognized standards for industrial safety and health. The Kansas Department of Labor administratively adopted this ASA Standard as a minimum requirement for industrial safety and health."

⁶ The Department of Labor and Industry on June 1, 1965 adopted and issued as regulations to apply in all places of employment with the force and effect of law the United States Standard "Safety Code for The Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels," IHS 82 1-1964.

¹ Rule 1 of General Rules, North Dakota General Safety Code (adopted July 1, 1960) provides that no machine, tool, or other device shall be used which does not comply with the applicable safety code of the American Standards Association.

⁶ The Department of Labor and Industry on July 17, 1965 adopted and issued as regulations with the force and effect of law the "United States of America Standard Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels." USAS B7 1-1964

⁹ The Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board uses approved United States of America Standards Institute's safety codes as guides to correct hazards and hazardous conditions.

LEGEND

 Same as or similar to standard
  Less restrictive than standard
 More restrictive than standard
  No statute or code

U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
AUGUST 1967

See Sheet No. 1 for
DEFINITIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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WAGE AND LABOR
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